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1963 — THIRD YEAR — No. 31

International Review of the Red Cross



CENTENARY YEAR
OF THE RED CROSS

1963

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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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CONTENTS

	Page
Centenary Congress of the International Red Cross	513
M. Iconomow: The Empress Shôken Fund	518
B. Gagnebin: In the steps of Henry Dunant	530

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

<i>Recognition of the Red Cross Society of Burundi (Circular No 452)</i>	534
<i>Recognition of the Red Cross Society of Dahomey (Circular No. 453)</i>	536
<i>Recognition of the Red Cross Society of Madagascar (Circular No. 454)</i>	538
<i>Histoire du Comité International de la Croix-Rouge (F. Siordet)</i>	540
<i>News Items</i>	545
<i>International Review classified Index</i>	549
<i>Financial position of the International Committee and Special Funds</i>	551
<i>Annual Report of the International Committee</i>	559

BOOKS

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FRENCH EDITION OF THE REVIEW

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

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SUPPLEMENTS TO THE REVIEW

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SPANISH

- J. Pictet : Congreso del Centenario de la Cruz Roja Internacional.
M. Iconomow : El Fondo de la Emperatriz Shôken.
Reconocimiento de la Cruz Roja de Burundi (452^a Circular).
Reconocimiento de la Cruz Roja de Dahomey (453^a Circular).
Reconocimiento de la Cruz Roja de Madagascar (454^a Circular).

GERMAN

- M. Iconomow : Der Kaiserin-Shôken-Fonds. — Anerkennung des Roten Kreuzes von Burundi (452. Rundschreiben). — Anerkennung des Roten Kreuzes von Dahome (453. Rundschreiben). — Anerkennung des Roten Kreuzes von Madagaskar (454. Rundschreiben).

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CENTENARY CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

COUNCIL OF DELEGATES

In place of the International Red Cross Conference, which has been postponed for two years, the Council of Delegates met in Geneva from September 2 to 9, 1963, in the spacious premises of the Palais des Nations¹. The Council and the Board of Governors of the League together constituted the Centenary Congress. As is known, the Council of Delegates includes the International Committee, the League and the National Societies, that is to say, the constituent bodies of the International Red Cross other than government representatives. Usually it meets just before the International Conference for the purpose of settling questions of procedure. This was only the second occasion upon which it met between Conferences and discussed basic questions. The first time this occurred was the 1961 assembly in Prague.

The meeting of the Council of Delegates was opened by Mr. A. François-Poncet, Chairman of the Standing Commission and presided over by Mr. Léopold Boissier, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Four hundred representatives of National Societies from 90 countries were present. The basic documentation prepared by the ICRC included no less than 18 reports.

Judging from the comments of all the participants, this Council was a fine demonstration of Red Cross unity and universality. Agreement was reached on all points and it is significant that nearly all resolutions were adopted unanimously. By refraining from asserting points of view which might have been of partisan interest

¹ *Plate.*



Council of Delegates: Opening Session...

CENTENARY CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

... one of the General Commission's Sessions.

Photos Jean Zbinden



to some delegations, the Red Cross Societies, on the threshold of the movement's second century, sought a common denominator and endeavoured to bring into prominence humanity's general inheritance.

It was in the field of humanitarian law—dealt with by one of the Commissions of the Council—that the most important results were achieved. An urgent appeal was addressed to all States as well as to the United Nations for the full application and dissemination of the Geneva Conventions. In this connection, the main resolution was as follows :

The Council of Delegates,

Considering that the States parties to the Geneva Conventions have undertaken to respect them and to ensure respect for them under all circumstances,

Considering that it is necessary that the United Nations emergency forces shall observe and be protected by the Geneva Conventions,

Expresses its appreciation for the efforts already made by the United Nations in this direction and recommends :

1. that the United Nations be invited to adopt a solemn declaration accepting that the Geneva Conventions apply to their emergency forces in the same manner as they apply to the forces of States parties to the same Conventions ;
2. that the Governments of countries supplying contingents to the United Nations should as a matter of prime importance give them before departure from their country of origin adequate instruction on the Geneva Conventions as well as orders to comply with them ;
3. that the authorities responsible for these contingents should agree to take all necessary measures to prevent and restrain any infringements of the same Conventions.

Another important item was that concerning the privileged status of civil defence personnel. As States showed no inclination to implement the Draft Rules submitted by the ICRC in 1957 to the XIXth International Red Cross Conference in New Delhi, with a view to offering better legal protection to civilian populations against the dangers of indiscriminate warfare, we must today consider conferring at least some measure of protection to the personnel who dedicate themselves to the population and endeavour to ensure their survival by material means.

The Council of Delegates requested the ICRC to carry further the consultations it has already undertaken with governments and, in the event of obtaining the support desired, to draw up in co-operation with expert consultants, a set of draft rules for submission to the XXth Conference two years hence.

As regards the protection of medical and civil nursing personnel as well as the safeguarding of the victims of conflicts not of an international character, the ICRC was encouraged to continue its studies.

There is no doubt but that the extension to further categories—to civil defence and civil medical personnel—of protection laid down by Conventions, as well as the adoption of a new and purely indicatory sign—the staff of Aesculapius—for medical personnel unauthorized to wear the emblem of the red cross, is beset with difficulties which, as was felt during debate, are preoccupying the Red Cross Societies. However, it is certain that the ICRC will not venture into such a complex field without carrying out a thorough study in association with international experts and that, furthermore, the greatest possible circumspection will, as usual, have to be applied.

At the 1961 meeting of the Council of Delegates in Prague, the ICRC had submitted a draft set of rules relating to the use of the red cross emblem. After redrafting this in a manner which was considered by the National Societies to be an improvement, the ICRC submitted the draft to the 1963 meeting of the Council. The latter, after making some further changes, decided to raise the matter at the XXth Conference for final approval. In the meanwhile, National Societies are invited to apply the draft rules by way of a trial.

Two other commissions were appointed by the Council of Delegates: one to deal with health and social affairs, the other with the Junior Red Cross. On the recommendation of the first of these commissions, the Council tabled resolutions relating in particular to first aid, blood transfusion, accident prevention and nursing care. At the suggestion of the second commission, the Council ratified the proposals of the World Conference of Educators, which was held in Lausanne from August 19-23, 1963 under the auspices of the Red Cross. Two of these proposals dealt with

instruction in the principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions to youth, which calls for greater emphasis.

In plenary Session, the Council examined the problem of "the Red Cross as a factor for world peace" as well as many motions tabled by various Societies. Finally, these were covered in a single text which was adopted and worded as follows :

The Council of Delegates of the International Red Cross, meeting in Geneva on the occasion of the Centenary of the foundation of the Red Cross movement,

considering

a) the ever more merciless and frightful character assumed by war during the last century,

b) that all the peoples of the world are unanimous in their desire for lasting peace based on law and justice, and that the Congress welcomes the efforts being made by governments to dispel the menace of armed conflict by the reduction of armaments, the banning of nuclear tests and weapons and the resort to peaceful methods of negotiations,

c) expresses the fervent hope that governments will persevere unremittingly to seek appropriate means for restoring confidence between peoples and thereby lay the foundation for friendly co-operation and peace between States,

urges the National Societies to continue ceaselessly to foster peace through the fraternal links that bind them so that their examples of humanitarian service may bring home to all peoples the realization that the time has come to open a new era when fear and violence shall be replaced by hope and peace.

In the same order of ideas the Council of Delegates devoted its attention to the rôle which the United Nations had requested the ICRC to play at the time of the Cuba crisis by ensuring that vessels bound for that island contained no thermo-nuclear missiles. This matter had been the subject of a report by the ICRC which roused particular interest.

Many delegations stressed that the ICRC had on that occasion made a major contribution to the cause of world peace and upon a proposal by the President of the French Red Cross, the following resolution was adopted :

The Council of Delegates,

After having taken cognizance of the conditions in which the ICRC was invited by the United Nations Organization, with the agreement of the parties concerned, to intervene in the Cuba incident,

Considering it is desirable that the Committee respond to the call made upon it simultaneously by States in conflict to act as intermediary or assist in the proper discharge of the obligations they have undertaken, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace,

Approves the action taken by the ICRC in the Cuba incident and congratulates it for having accomplished that action.

The President of the Swiss Red Cross, in the name of the three institutions which had convened the Congress, announced a project for the setting up of a " Henry Dunant Institute ", which would be a suitable tangible and lasting memorial to the Red Cross Centenary celebrations. Thanks to the generosity of the Swiss Confederation, which would make available the necessary premises in Geneva, the purpose of the Institute would be the promotion of the principles and the ideal of the Red Cross and also of humanitarian law. As a genuine " University of the Red Cross " it would offer each year a series of courses and seminars, both theoretical and practical to the personnel of National Societies and to the general public. A museum and library would contribute towards making it a centre of study and inspiration.

In addition, on a proposal by the Australian Red Cross, the Council has in principle approved the creation of a " Henry Dunant Medal " intended as a reward for services rendered in the cause of the Red Cross. The Standing Commission has been entrusted with the examination of the practical aspect of awarding such a distinction and to submit a report on the subject to the next Conference.

It was also for the Standing Commission to decide where the Red Cross would hold its next Conference two years hence. Seven National Societies generously declared themselves willing to receive the delegates. The Commission's choice fell upon Austria in view of the latter's central position. It is therefore in Vienna that the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross will be held in 1965.

J. P.

The Empress Shôken Fund ¹

At a plenary session of the Council of Delegates held on September 9, 1963 on the occasion of the Congress of the International Red Cross in Geneva, Mr. Léopold Boissier, who was presiding, made the announcement that H.I.M. the Empress of Japan proposed making a personal donation to the Shôken Fund. She thus wished to mark the year preceding the fiftieth anniversary of that fund, at the same time as the Centenary of the Red Cross in which she shows a special interest as patron of the National Society of Japan. Her gift, amounting to 3,600,000 yen, representing the equivalent of about 43,000 Sw.frs., is intended to increase the inalienable fund.

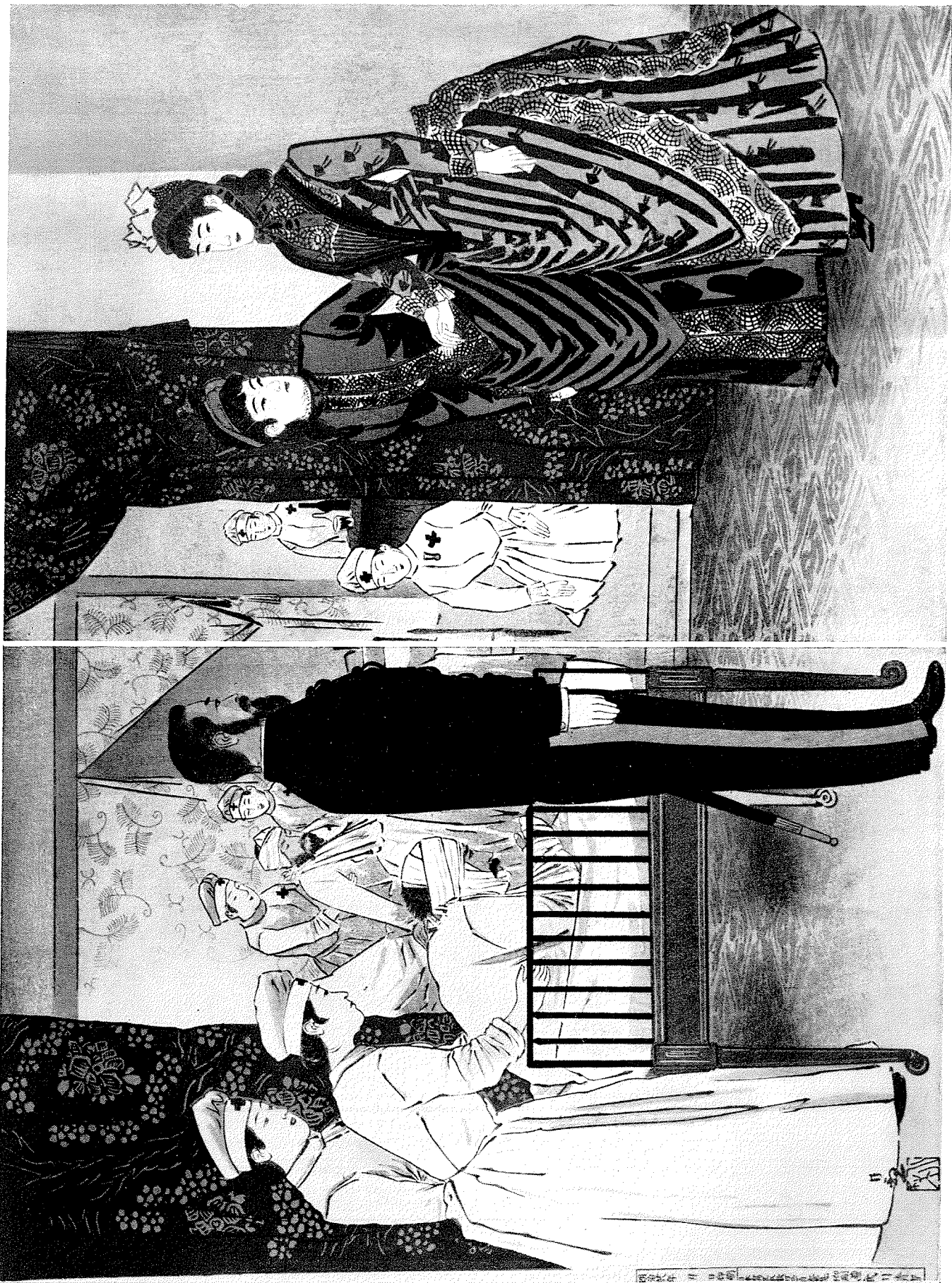
Mr. Boissier expressed, on behalf of the Council of Delegates, the gratitude of the whole Red Cross movement and he recalled the origins and purposes of the Empress Shôken Fund.

The International Review is therefore pleased to publish the following article, especially as this generous gesture by the Empress of Japan draws attention again to the Empress Shôken's intentions and to the aid which can be given as a result of her initiative. (Edit.).

I. A GREAT PROTECTRESS OF THE JAPANESE RED CROSS

Tadaka Ichijo, a nobleman at the Imperial Court of Japan, was the father of three daughters, the youngest of whom, born at

¹ *It will be recalled that the International Review has undertaken the publication of a series of articles dedicated to the outstanding personalities who, within the Red Cross, took upon themselves to give generous support to a great cause. The article that follows, like those preceding it, was written by one of the ICRC staff, and forms part of the series of articles which has so far presented historical studies on the Empresses Augusta and Maria Feodorovna (See September 1961 and August 1962).*



The Empress Shōken and the Emperor visiting the military hospital of Hiroshima

Kyoto on May 28, 1850, was called Haruko and was destined to a very high calling. This studious child became a young lady of grace and charm ; gifted with a lively intelligence, her mind eager for knowledge was soon to become devoted to the arts.

The attention of the Emperor Mutsu-Hito—called Meiji, which means “enlightened era”—was drawn to this accomplished young woman. She soon inspired such profound feeling that he asked for her hand in marriage and made of her an Empress of Japan whose memory is perpetuated by the good works founded in the course of her reign.

The festivities which took place on September 28, 1868 in the capital celebrated a marriage which was to be particularly happy and for forty years the imperial couple enjoyed the unswerving devotion of the people, to whom the Empress was the personification of perfect womanhood and for whom she never omitted to display admiration and respect.

On July 30, 1912, the Emperor died, but Haruko, now Dowager Empress, did not survive him for long. Less than two years after his death, she died on April 11, 1914, and was buried beside the Emperor in the Eastern Tomb of Fushimi-Momoyama, on the outskirts of Kyoto.

The Empress had devoted numerous long hours to the study of many problems relating to the welfare of the people and also to her favourite occupation, the composition of “Waka”—a typical form of Japanese poem. She alone enriched the forty thousand “Waka” existing at that time by no less than 1,090 new poems. She also wrote twenty-two works in prose and composed two songs.

Haruko found in her creative work not only great joy but also a means of serving the country she so dearly loved. In fact, the posthumous title *Shôken*, meaning “sparkling and lively”, proves how greatly she was esteemed for her virtues and endearing gifts.¹

Although the Empress was renowned for her beauty, she was even more so for her qualities of heart and the mind. She devoted herself constantly to those who suffered and when catastrophe

¹ *Plate.*

A leaflet has been produced, from which we have extracted two photos. They show the Empress at the bedside of wounded troops, accompanied by the Emperor, and at the Hiroshima Military Hospital, dignified and beautiful, accompanied by her maid of honour.

struck Japan, the victims could be sure that she would bring them succour and comfort.

When her many occupations left her time, the Empress liked to familiarize herself with the sciences which were developing in Asia and in the Western world and the essentials of which her extraordinary memory enabled her to retain. Her erudition in Japanese classical literature was such that she could recite whole works by heart.

In the field of sociology, the problem which seemed to her to be the most urgent was that of raising the living standards of the people. To this problem she ceaselessly applied her efforts, whether to develop existing organizations or, as was more often the case, to create new institutions and educational centres. The education of women was one of her main preoccupations and those institutions—in particular the “Teacher Training College for Women”—which were concerned with this could count on her moral and material support. She attended the inauguration ceremony of this school to make it known how close to her heart was this institution and subsequently she visited it from time to time to follow up its development and to observe what progress its pupils were making.

She dedicated her poem to this school :

Little use it has
The jewel or glass
That we neglect.
The same is said
Of the way ahead
For intellect.

The Imperial exhortation did not miss its target. It provided stimulus to the desire of Japanese women for emancipation and a full share in the active life of the country.

In a book entitled “Model Women” the Empress paid tribute to all those women, in Japan and elsewhere, who over the centuries have imprinted their personality and their aspirations upon succeeding generations. In the preface to the book, she issues the following declaration concerning the rôle of womanhood : “ . . . The degree of family prosperity depends on feminine foresight or the lack of it.

"Thus, prosperity or lack of it is the basis of either the progress or the stagnation of human society. Consequently we must realize the importance of the responsibilities incumbent on woman."

Philanthropic institutions could always call on their benefactress for assistance, for apart from her personal donations, she knew the art of guiding and stimulating public interest and of obtaining co-operation from the population.

The Empress also watched over the proper functioning of the Jikei Hospital in Tokyo, which gave free medical care to the indigent population. She was the President of the Patrons' Committee formed by ladies from Japanese society. She encouraged the sense of vocation amongst nurses who gave their services voluntarily and thanks to her donations it was possible to improve the work of the various departments of the hospital.

But it was the creation of the Japanese Red Cross which gave joy to the Empress Shôken. She gave it her patronage, for its humanitarian ideal was in accordance with the deep feelings of her own heart. The Emperor shared her enthusiasm for the work and the tasks accomplished by the Red Cross on an international scale. Already in 1874, during the Formosa campaign, the Sovereign had urged the Medical Services of his armies to follow the example of European Red Cross Societies by taking care of wounded without distinction of friend from foe.

Prince Arisugava, commanding the Imperial troops at the time of the Kyushiu revolt in 1877, repeated the Emperor's order. The insurgents had put up a desperate resistance and their ferocious struggle resulted in a great many victims. The capital became alarmed and Mr. Ivakura, the Imperial Vice-Chancellor, who had been initiated in Geneva into relief work in time of war, launched an appeal on behalf of the wounded. Donations in kind and in cash poured in and the willing workers grouped together in an "Association of Brotherhood", under the guidance of Prince Komatsu. Its members came to the help of victims and we shall see how, several years later, the by-laws of this association were revised and completed to become the by-laws of the Japanese Red Cross. In his memoirs, Henry Dunant tells how, in May 1877, this Society was given Government permission to begin its task and it then accomplished important work at the time of the Satsuma rising when much blood was shed.

The Emperor and Empress followed with the greatest of interest the work of the third International Red Cross Conference which took place in Geneva in 1884, and which was attended by representatives of governments already bound to the Convention of 1864. Various Japanese personalities, who were then in Europe, were invited to the meeting (Henry Dunant was a party to this move) and they returned to Japan with the desire that their country should be closely associated with this international movement. A year later the Japanese Government shared their views and on June 5, 1886, the official deed was signed in Berne. It was then that the by-laws of the "Haku-aisha" Society, about which we spoke earlier, came into force. Very soon the young Red Cross Society was the possessor of a model hospital in Tokyo, with a force of eighteen doctors and forty-three nurses, where thousands of patients were treated.

In 1888, when Mount Bantaizan erupted, the Society was immediately able to send doctors and medical supplies.

In 1890, the Japanese Red Cross came to the aid of the crew of a Turkish man-of-war which had become wrecked near Oshima island. During the terrible earthquake which ravaged the provinces of Owari and Mino in 1891, the Society was able to give immediate relief to numerous victims.

The National Society had some 28,000 members already in 1892. Its income was the equivalent of more than Sw.frs. 353,000 and its capital amounted to Sw.frs. 1,300,000. It was now set on a solid footing and fortunate that it was so, for in 1894 the Sino-Japanese war broke out. The Empress and the Central Committee worked intensively on behalf of the wounded and the sick of both armies. The Empress Shôken went to the Military Hospital in Hiroshima, where wounded from both sides were being treated. The records tell us how greatly the patients were moved by this noble woman's interest and kindness. Moreover, distressed at the sight of the wounded who had had to have limbs amputated, she arranged a supply of artificial limbs and followed up with keen interest the rehabilitation of the wounded. She even assumed the cost of hospital care for many wounded.

In 1900, the Japanese Red Cross again went into action at the time of the Boxer revolt. Its membership at that time was eight

hundred thousand. Then, in 1904, the Russo-Japanese war broke out and fighting soon became extensive.

Amongst the sixty thousand Russian prisoners held by the Japanese, were many wounded and sick and of these there were no less than seventeen thousand at Port Arthur. Loading and unloading of the wounded—250 with each voyage—was carried out by a human chain along which the stretchers were passed and the stretcher-bearers, after embarking the patients in the place assigned to them on board, then left the hospital-ship, which was ready to weigh anchor less than an hour after the loading of the first patient. For those days, this was a record.

Alas! reports from both parties to the conflict—despite these fine efforts—mentioned numerous infringements of the Geneva Convention in the course of the struggles in Manchuria, Korea, and the naval battles, which were particularly murderous. The Japanese Red Cross had dispatched to the various theatres of operation 70 relief detachments with stretcher-bearers, whilst 78 others remained available to the military and Japanese hospital-ships. The National Society received donations from the Austrian, English, German, Hungarian and other Red Cross Societies. Well-known doctors and nurses from these placed themselves at the disposal of the medical services of the armies of the belligerent States, thus once more giving striking proof of international solidarity.

The Empress, who witnessed the considerable work accomplished during this bloodshed, often under extremely difficult conditions, paid stirring tribute to all those who flocked to the Red Cross banner for the accomplishment of a humanitarian mission. The princesses, as well as a great many ladies of the nobility, were very active in the workshops making dressings and they paid visits to the hospitals and undertook the transmission of news between the wounded and their families.

This conflict, moreover, had international repercussions for it delayed the revision of the Convention on behalf of victims of naval warfare, which revision had been formally called for at a meeting in The Hague in 1899.

When peace was restored, the Empress and the Central Committee concentrated on consolidating the work of relief in time of peace and on treating the last of the wounded from the conflict

during which 78 Red Cross workers lost their lives. At the wish of the Emperor their names were inscribed amongst the Immortals in the temple of Yakukuni.

II. *WHAT IS THE SHÔKEN FUND?*

The IXth International Conference of the Red Cross was held in Washington in 1912. At the session which took place on May 8 the Chairman, Gustave Ador, who was at that time President of the ICRC, declared that the Japanese delegate had the privilege of announcing an important donation by Her Imperial Majesty. She proposed to set up a fund with a capital sum of 100,000 gold Yen for the purpose of reinforcing the assets of the Red Cross movement, in order to enable it to develop its international assistance programme. Thereupon Dr. Akiyama stated that His Sovereign had confidence in the Red Cross mission "founded on humanity and generosity", the first essential qualities of mankind, which would certainly become ever more active when relief was to be extended, not only to the sick and wounded troops in the field, but also to the victims of natural disasters which might occur in time of peace. She was aware that assistance of this nature would contribute to a better understanding of the spirit and principles of the Red Cross, whereof the sentiment of generosity and humanity, which inspires its servants, knows no boundaries or political distinctions. The Empress had expressed her confidence that the example of the Red Cross Societies would induce States to follow in their wake by cementing amongst themselves relations of an ever more amicable character.

The International Conference was invited to draw up for the Fund appropriate statutes and to submit a technical study on the matter to the next meeting. In the meanwhile, the Japanese Red Cross requested that it be given the custody of the donation and proposed to increase it by managing it in a manner which would ensure an annual revenue of at least 4%. This temporary arrangement was accepted with gratitude until a management committee could be set up and the Fund invested under the permanent control of the International Committee in Geneva.

Gustave Ador then spoke on behalf of the assembly to pay tribute to the august benefactress and he proposed that the Com-

mission of delegates should examine the Japanese representative's communication in order to decide upon the utilization of the Fund on behalf of persons injured in time of peace. The following day the Conference decided : *a)* that the Fund should bear the name of Her Majesty the Empress of Japan ; *b)* that it should be kept separate from other funds ; *c)* that the Japanese Commission should safeguard it until 1917 and, in accordance with its own suggestion, increase the capital by interest of at least 4% and, finally, *d)* that draft statutes should be drawn up for submission to the next international conference and that the ICRC should undertake to communicate this draft to all the Red Cross Societies.

The delegates unanimously adopted these proposals and passed a resolution which concluded with the following words :

... This Conference recognizes in this generous and significant gesture a convincing proof of that fraternity amongst the people of the earth which, in the face of suffering, recognizes no differences of race and condition, but only a sympathy and a sentiment of universal charity.

The Conference takes note with gratitude of the generous donation by H.M. the Empress and will endeavour to make use thereof, in accordance with the wishes of the royal donor.

It was not possible to turn towards the humanitarian work of peacetime, for the First World War broke out, burdening the Red Cross with the heaviest of tasks.

Hostilities finally ceased in 1918 and the International Committee in Geneva launched its appeal on November 27 to all Red Cross Societies and to the belligerents : " On November 11, armistice was declared on all fronts ; on land, on the sea and in the air, the terrible work of destruction and carnage has suddenly ceased and the world finally perceives the blessed face of Peace, so ardently desired ". The International Committee proposed a meeting of the Red Cross Societies, but it was only in 1921 that the delegates were able to unite in the " Athénée " building in Geneva, the birthplace of the Red Cross. At the time of this Xth International Conference it seemed but logical that the first distribution from the Shôken Fund should reach an exceptional figure, as a result of the war which had, until 1920, put a stop to the functioning of the Fund in the manner for which it had been created. The sum total which was allocated to the National Societies of France, Poland, Greece, Bulgaria and Denmark attained the figure of

Sw.Fr. 140,000 whilst, on a proposal by the Central Committees of Japan, Italy and Sweden, the balance went to the ICRC for the work of peace which it was called upon to undertake by sending missions to various countries who had so requested.

Gustave Ador, as we have said, recalled with gratitude, in 1914, the memory of the deceased noble Empress. He then informed the meeting that the capital of the Fund, increased by interest, had been exceedingly well managed up to 1920 by the Japanese Red Cross, three of the members of which were attending the Conference, accompanied by three delegates from their Government. From that time onwards the entire Fund has been in the hands of the International Committee and we shall show how, from Conference to Conference, the ICRC has acquitted itself of the task of allocating the revenue from the Fund to National Societies, in order to enable them to fulfil urgent projects. It is the international Conferences which have sanctioned the use made of the available income, in conformity with the proposals submitted to the International Committee by the Red Cross Societies themselves. Thus, the Conference of 1923, the XIth, which was also held in Geneva, gave its approval of the ICRC's management of the Fund for the years 1921 and 1922. The Japanese delegate, Mr. Kumazo Kuwata, praised the ICRC for its management after having evoked the memory of the Empress.

During the XIIth International Conference, in 1925, which also took place in Geneva, the balance-sheet which was submitted displayed a considerable increase in the capital. Indeed, the one hundred thousand Yen of 1912 were worth, on December 31, 1924, some Sw.Fr. 288,500. The interest earned was devoted to the struggle against tuberculosis and other contagious diseases, as well as to the relief of disaster victims. At the following Conference, in 1928 at The Hague, the ICRC declared a new distribution in favour of several National Societies.

In October 1930, the XIVth International Conference was held in the Palais des Académies in Brussels in the presence of the Queen of the Belgians. Once again the ICRC delegate was able to state that the Shôken Fund had considerably increased and that a large amount was to be distributed to National Societies.

At the XVth International Conference, which was held in the country of the donor, the Vice-President of the International Com-

mittee, on the basis of article 6 of the Statutes, and with the backing of the prior consent of three national committees, at first proposed the organization of a competition on an international scale open to medical personnel and to use for this purpose the sum of Sw.Fr. 13,000 which was available. A serious economic crisis having arisen, however, this sum was attributed to the ICRC itself, in order to offset, as it were, the losses sustained as a result of the diminished annual contributions from National Societies and also in view of the heavy expense of a mission to Latin America. Events had obliged the International Committee to install two documentation bureaux.

The Cuban delegate therefore moved that the Conference resolve unanimously to assign the amount envisaged for the competition for medical personnel to the ICRC in view of the immense services it had rendered. He pointed out that the ICRC's resources are problematic and do not give assurance for its future on a material basis, especially when unexpected events cause it to be confronted with important tasks. For the same reasons the delegate for Spain urged the Conference to give support to the Fund for the International Committee of the Red Cross, set up by the latter on May 1, 1931, with an inalienable capital of nearly one hundred and eleven thousand Swiss francs. This capital had fortunately increased rapidly, thanks to a grant by the Swiss Confederation of half a million francs and also by reason of donations from individuals. The XVth Conference approved this initiative and invited the Governments of States which were signatories to the Convention to follow the example of the National Societies and of the Swiss Confederation in their attitude towards the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Several years later, with the outbreak of the Second World War, the Geneva institution was confronted with even greater tasks. Without the considerable help of Switzerland it would not have been able to implement the vast assistance programmes spread over five continents. It was necessary to await the 1949 Diplomatic Conference for the formulation and voting of a resolution which henceforth ensured contributions from governments. In point of fact nearly every State is resolved today to grant financial support to the ICRC.

Reverting to the Tokyo Conference in 1934, the meeting was

informed that the Dowager Empress and her daughter had, from their own personal resources, allocated an additional one hundred thousand yen to the Shôken Fund as a tribute to the memory of their illustrious ancestor. Thus, on February 12, 1935, the ICRC was able to inform the National Societies by circular that the Shôken Fund, as a result of this valuable donation, had now attained the figure of Sw.Fr. 346,250.

The regulations governing the Fund up to that time were then modified. It was proposed that the International Committee retain the custody of all the capital, assuming the responsibility for investing it in the most advantageous conditions, but that the League, which was created in 1919, should be associated with the decisions to be taken concerning the periodic distribution of revenue, in accordance with articles VIII and IX of the Statutes of the International Red Cross, which were drawn up in 1928. The ICRC immediately agreed and suggested sending a declaration of gratitude to the two donors. The Conference rose to express its consent and its gratitude and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League emphasized how greatly his Board appreciated the ICRC's management and the fact that it 'would henceforth be associated with the ICRC in the attributions of the revenue from the Fund.

It was for the XVIth International Conference in London to ratify these amendments of the regulations. The new administrative commission for the Shôken Fund from then onwards comprised six members, three of whom were appointed by the ICRC and the others by the League, and its main function consisted in deciding on the contribution, each year—on April 11, the anniversary of the donor's birth—of the revenue from the Shôken Fund to those National Societies which, before December 31 of the previous year, submit application, giving their reasons and for the purpose of fulfilling the following objectives :

- a) assistance to relief organizations in peacetime ;
- b) the spreading of technical knowledge for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis and infectious diseases ;
- c) relief to victims of disasters.

In accordance with this well-established practice, distributions to National Societies continued up to 1941. They enabled the com-

pletion of transfusion centres, anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and first-aid posts, as well as the reinforcement of the struggle against vitamin deficiencies. Now that particular year a tornado of extreme violence had laid waste an area of Portugal and the National Red Cross had exerted itself to the limit; consequently, help was given by granting it an extraordinary distribution.

The Second World War prevented the International Conferences of the Red Cross from being held and it was only in 1948 that the XVIIth Conference took place in Stockholm, in the course of which the Joint Commission for the Shôken Fund announced that a total of 142,000 francs had been distributed in the meantime to the benefit of National Societies on five continents. At Toronto, in 1952, the Joint Commission declared four further distributions amongst fourteen Societies. Then, in New Delhi, at the XIXth Conference, the Commission submitted a list of grants in favour of sixteen new Societies. From 1956 to 1963, total grants represented almost 100,000 francs in favour of the Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies in Asia, the Middle East, Europe, Africa and in Latin America.

Despite all the tribulations which have shaken the world since the creation of the Fund, the inalienable capital has increased and today stands at almost Sw.Fr. 487,000, whilst the revenue has enabled the distribution to National Societies and to the activities for peace carried out by the Red Cross to attain almost 700,000 francs. Thus was transformed into reality the wish of a generous and noble woman who, in the same manner as the Empress Augusta and the Empress Marie Feodorovna, has given such effective support to the work of the Red Cross across every frontier.

M. ICONOMOW

In the Steps of Henry Dunant

Mr. Bernard Gagnebin, the present Dean of the Faculty of Letters of Geneva University, is an authority on the life and work of Henry Dunant about whom he has just published, in collaboration with Mr. Marc Gazay, a book with remarkable illustrations.

Before teaching at the University, he was for some twenty years Keeper of Manuscripts at the Public and University Library of Geneva. This institution happens to possess the largest collection of manuscripts in Switzerland: Greek and Latin papyri, mediaeval illuminated texts, the autographs of Rousseau, Voltaire, Madame de Staël and Benjamin Constant amongst others, the archives of a large number of scientists and writers, and these include the papers of Henry Dunant.

When relinquishing his duties at the Library of Geneva, Mr. Gagnebin wrote an article for the Deutsches Rotes Kreuz on his task as keeper of Dunant's papers. Thanks to Mr. W. Heudtlass, Head of Press and Radio Services of the German Red Cross in the German Federal Republic, and himself the author of a noteworthy book on Henry Dunant, we now reproduce some important extracts from this article (Ed.).

When I started working in the Manuscript Department of the Public and University Library of Geneva in November 1941, the Henry Dunant Archives had not yet been classified nor catalogued. Some of these, thrown haphazard into a case, finally reached the Library after many vicissitudes by reason of a bequest made by the inheritor of Dunant's papers, his nephew Maurice Dunant, who died in 1931. Another part of these archives were still being preserved by Madame Maurice Dunant. Furthermore, other documents had been lent by the Dunant family to private individuals who were reluctant to part with them.

I was at once impressed by the great interest of the papers collected together by "the man in white" of Solferino. The promoter of the Red Cross had kept the bulk of the letters which he had received from 1859 (the year of the battle) to 1910, the year

of his death. From these one could readily imagine all the efforts he had made to convince the world that it should respond to his double initiative : that of organizing in all countries aid societies for the wounded, and of the signing of a diplomatic Convention, which would guarantee a special status for the victims of war and for those going to their assistance.

Throughout this correspondence, one can see Henry Dunant engaged in turn in caring for the wounded around the battlefield of Solferino, then writing the book which was to startle the whole of Europe, going from town to town in order to convince political and military leaders of his ideas, launching the most varied and generous projects for extending the Red Cross to cover maritime warfare and prisoners of war, then for international arbitration and disarmament. But one can also see him struggling against misery, jealousy and persecution.

As time went on the Dunant Archives gradually became enlarged. Madame Maurice Dunant was good enough to hand over to the Geneva Library the blue note-books in which Dunant had transcribed his "Memoirs", note-books which were often uncompleted, since the promoter was always returning to the origins of the Red Cross and never ceased accumulating documents which were to convince his detractors. Madame Dunant also made a gift of correspondence between her uncle and the family and of material connected with business matters in Algeria and Palestine. Private individuals also handed over manuscripts which had been in their possession. The Dunant Archives were thus enriched by Henry Dunant's letters to Colonel Mürset, Chief Medical Officer of the Swiss Army, those written by Dunant in his capacity as Secretary to the Young Men's Christian Union (photocopies), and those relating to the Nobel Peace Prize.

All these documents showed the preponderant rôle he had played in the foundation and even in the extension of the Red Cross. It is from these sources, now accessible to the public, that the principal biographers of Dunant have obtained their information during the course of the past few years, starting with the reporter Fernand Gigon and the dramatist Stefan Markus, whose works recall, in a sometimes romanticized manner it is true, the great moments and the sufferings of the movement's promoter.

This practice was to become habitual. For twenty years I saw passing through my office and studying the Dunant Archives most

of those who had devoted an essay, a book or film to that remarkable figure : Charles Spaak, the scenario writer of the admirable and moving film "D'homme à homme" (which, without being based strictly on the truth, restored Dunant to his proper proportions), Miss Ellen Hart, author of an excellent biography *Man born to live* (London, 1953), and soon writers from every country, from the USA, such as Mrs. V. K. Libby ; from Great Britain, the enthusiastic James Avery Joyce ; Henriette de Beaufort from the Netherlands ; Mr. Karbowski from Poland ; from Germany, such as Mr. Krug von Nidda and Mr. Willy Heudtlass, and from Paris and also Geneva, such as my friend Pierre Boissier, whose large work commemorating a hundred years of the Red Cross has just been published¹.

A keeper of manuscripts is called upon to answer a large number of questions, to supply information and even to resolve enigmas. For twenty years I was questioned about many problems concerning Dunant's life or the history of the Red Cross.

I was asked whether the house in which Dunant was born still existed. Where was "La Monnaie", his parents' estate ? Where did he write part of *A Memory of Solferino* ? Did he use a goose quill or a steel pen ? How did he look ? What were his relations with Belgium ? When was the Red Cross of the Grand Duchy of Baden constituted ? Are there references in the "Memoirs" to Louis Appia's part in editing *A Memory of Solferino* ? Do these give any information on the Red Cross armlet ? On Algerian affairs ? On Madame Kastner ? What was Dunant's rôle in the 1870 War and during the siege of Paris ? Did he have predilections for the Paris Commune ? Where did he live in Paris on different occasions ? Where was he buried ? What did he do with the Nobel Prize ? and so on . . .

Our efforts at bringing out the truth were also continued on other levels. On my advice, the Public and University Library of Geneva agreed to loan items from the Dunant Archives on a very wide scale to exhibitions organized by the Red Cross, or by other institutions. The University Library certainly set the example in this respect.

During the Diplomatic Conference which met in Geneva in the spring of 1949 in order to revise the whole of the Red Cross Con-

¹ In this issue the *International Review* gives an account of the first volume of this work. (Ed.)

ventions, we organized in the Salle Lullin of the Library an exhibition illustrating, not only the history and the extension of the work, but also the dramatic life of its promoter. This exhibition was inaugurated by the President of the Conference, Mr. Max Petitpierre, who was at the same time President of the Swiss Confederation, in the presence of the then President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Paul Ruegger, and of the heads of numerous delegations.

Since then, nearly every year, documents were extracted from the Dunant Archives for display to visitors to other exhibitions. These took place in Zurich in October 1953, in Oslo in May 1954, during the 23rd session of the Board of Governors of the League, in Washington in May 1953, on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of Dunant's birth, in Mulhouse in December 1954, at Lyons in March 1955 and at Toulouse in December 1958.

The summit was reached when the Italian Red Cross asked for our help to organize the first Red Cross Exhibition on the occasion of the Centenary of the Battle of Solferino¹.

At the end of June 1959, I went to the little town of Castiglione delle Stiviere, not far from the battlefield of Solferino, to display in the show-cases and on the walls of the Longhi Palace the documents which I had brought with me. I was greatly impressed to find a delightful palace in the baroque style with an interior courtyard and arcades where the stretchers and ambulances which had been used during the Italian campaign were installed. All the documents so carefully preserved by Henry Dunant were thus seen by hundreds and later by thousands of visitors wanting to know the origins of the work which had started from the horrors of a battle.

On June 27, 1959, as the sun was setting over the Lombard plain, I thought to myself that Dunant had at last known true renown, since the delegates of no less than eighty-six countries had come to pay tribute to him, on the very site where, thanks to his courage and devotion, the ideal of the Red Cross had been born.

B. GAGNEBIN

¹ The *Revue internationale*, in its number of July 1959, described the ceremonies which took place at Castiglione delle Stiviere for the Centenary of Solferino in 1959. The *International Review* of April 1962 gave an account of the International Museum of the Red Cross at Castiglione. (Ed.)

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Recognition of the Red Cross Society of Burundi

GENEVA, AUGUST 22nd, 1963

Circular No. 452

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross
(Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you of the official recognition, on August 22nd, 1963, of the Red Cross Society of Burundi by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

This Society applied for recognition in a letter dated April 5, 1963. The application was accompanied by the Decree of April 5, 1963, completed by an additional Decree of July 29, 1963, promulgated by the Government of Burundi, recognizing the Society as an auxiliary to the public authorities and to the army medical services, together with the text of the Society's Statutes and a report on its activities.

The study of these documents has shown that the ten conditions for recognition of a new Society by the International Committee have been duly fulfilled. These documents have also been examined in connection with the Secretariat of the League.

The International Committee has pleasure, therefore, in announcing the recognition of this Society, which brings the number

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

of member Societies of the International Red Cross to one hundred, and this event which marks an important step towards universality, deserves special attention. The Red Cross of Burundi thus becomes the twentieth National Society to receive recognition on the African continent.

The work of the Red Cross in Burundi was carried out with devotion and competence by the Belgian Red Cross until the powers and the property of the branch of that Society were transferred to the new National Society. This comprises several local committees. It has established a number of first aid posts and reception centres for refugees. It contributes to the training of nursing personnel and first aid workers, and assists the sick and orphans. A Junior Red Cross is already in existence.

Burundi is bound by the four Geneva Conventions by virtue of their ratification by Belgium in 1952.

The Society's honorary President is H.M. the Mwami, its National President is Mr. I. Ntamikeyyo and its headquarters are at Usumbura.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has great pleasure in welcoming this new Society into the International Red Cross, accrediting it by this notice to all other National Societies and recommending it to their kind attention. It expresses its best wishes for the Society's future and for the success of its charitable work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

Léopold Boissier, *President*.

Recognition of the Red Cross Society of Dahomey

GENEVA, AUGUST 22nd, 1963

Circular No. 453

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross
(Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you of the official recognition, on August 22nd, 1963 of the Red Cross Society of Dahomey by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

This Society applied for recognition in a letter dated August 8, 1963. The application was accompanied by the Decree promulgated by the Government of the Republic of Dahomey on May 6, 1963, recognizing the Society, its Statutes and a report on its activities.

The study of these documents has shown that the ten conditions for recognition of a new Society by the International Committee have been duly fulfilled. These documents have also been examined in connection with the Secretariat of the League.

The International Committee has pleasure, therefore, in announcing the recognition of this Society, which brings the number of member Societies of the International Red Cross to one hundred and one. The Red Cross of Dahomey thus becomes the twenty-first National Society to receive recognition on the African continent.

The work of the Red Cross in Dahomey was carried out with devotion and competence by the French Red Cross until July 1959, when the powers and the property of the Dahomey branch of this Society were transferred to the new National Society. It is recog-

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

nized as an auxiliary to the public authorities and the army medical services. It comprises several local committees. It trains first aid workers, contributes to the training of nurses and gives lectures in hygiene. It assists the sick, invalids, children and refugees. A Junior Red Cross is being created.

Dahomey confirmed on January 9, 1962, that it is bound by the four Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The President of the Society is Mrs. V. Ahouanmenou, its Secretary-General, Mr. G. Moudachirou and its headquarters are at Porto-Novo.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has great pleasure in welcoming this new Society into the International Red Cross, accrediting it by this notice to all other National Societies and recommending it to their kind attention. It expresses its best wishes for the Society's future and for the success of its charitable work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

Léopold Boissier, *President*

Recognition of the Red Cross Society of Madagascar

GENEVA, AUGUST 26, 1963

Circular No. 454

*To the Central Committees of the National Red Cross
(Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun) Societies*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to inform you of the official recognition, on August 26, 1963 of the Red Cross Society of Madagascar by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

This Society applied for recognition in a letter dated August 22nd, 1963. The application was accompanied by a Decree promulgated on August 7, 1963 by the Government of the Malgasy Republic, recognizing the Society, its Statutes and a report on its activities.

The study of these documents has shown that the ten conditions for recognition of a new Society by the International Committee have been duly fulfilled. These documents have also been examined in connection with the Secretariat of the League.

The International Committee has pleasure, therefore, in announcing the recognition of this Society, which brings the number of member Societies of the International Red Cross to one hundred and two. The Red Cross of Madagascar thus becomes the twenty-second National Society to receive recognition in Africa.

The work of the Red Cross in Madagascar was carried out with devotion and competence by the French Red Cross since 1915 until May 19, 1959, date on which the powers and the property of the Malgasy branch of that Society were transferred to the new

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

National Society. It is recognized as an auxiliary to the public authorities and the army medical services. It comprises 6 provincial committees. It possesses a large number of dispensaries and assists the sick and children. It gives instruction in first aid, home care and hygiene and plays its part in the fight against tuberculosis. Its members already exceed one hundred thousand.

Madagascar confirmed on July 13, 1963 that it is bound by the four Geneva Conventions of 1949.

The President of the Society is Mr. R. Rakotobé, the Secretary-General, Mr. G. Ratsitomara and its headquarters are at Tananarive.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has great pleasure in welcoming this new Society into the International Red Cross, accrediting it by this notice to all other National Societies and recommending it to their kind attention. It expresses its best wishes for the Society's future and for the success of its charitable work.

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

Léopold Boissier, *President*

**HISTOIRE DU COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL
DE LA CROIX-ROUGE**

DE SOLFERINO A TSOUSHIMA ¹

I wanted to take up this book, but found difficulty in closing it until I had read it through from cover to cover.

It was certainly not a small matter to undertake to write, for the Centenary of the International Committee of the Red Cross, a history of this universally known institution, which has been written into international treaties, and which however was, during the first part of its existence, in fact a loosely-knit group and even today is only a mere association in private law. One would be prepared to doubt this on reading this book which, in more than five hundred pages, only deals with a half century of activity. It is true that the Red Cross world was being slowly constructed during those early years, at the mercy of its hopes and disappointments, its successes and setbacks, and that the ICRC, consisting of a handful of men, has seen itself generally assigned a position and a special rôle which no one in their senses would have dreamed to be possible in 1863. Mr. Pierre Boissier's great merit lies in his showing the part played by men and circumstances in this development. This merit is all the greater for having been written with such alertness that events and people come alive for the reader.

The work is divided into five parts. The first is devoted to the origins. One here makes acquaintance with that strange traveller,

¹ This book has just appeared—published in French—in the Editions Plon, Paris and the second volume, which will be published subsequently, will cover the period from World War I to 1963.

the businessman Dunant, who attempts, in the middle of a military campaign, to interest the Emperor Napoleon III in his wind-mills in Algeria, but who was so shaken by the aftermath of battle that he was to become the agent, then the initiator of quite a different cause, that of the wounded soldier, abandoned to the crows, to looters and to gangrene. One also gets to know that other person, Gustave Moynier, who, on reading "A Memory of Solferino", was to suffer the same shock as the author and was to devote his life to realize, maintain and improve upon the suggestions made. One can feel Dunant's feverish activity, attracting the interest of the crowned heads of Europe by his writing and his eloquence, and Moynier's more methodical activity which were together to lead, with the help of Dufour, Maunoir and Appia, to remarkable results in record time: the Conference of 1863 which was to create the Red Cross, and that of 1864 from which was to spring the Geneva Convention.

One is now able to evaluate all that was at the same time revolutionary and justified in Dunant's proposals and where they were to lead to. But the situation existing at the time had not always been the same. If instead of having been present at Castiglione, Henry Dunant had been a witness of the morrow of the battle of Fontenoy, he would no doubt have suffered no shock nor would he have written a book. This is brought out in the second part of the work relating to the times when neither the Red Cross nor the Geneva Convention existed. Mr. Boissier shows how, after the horrors of the Middle Ages, wars had gradually become more humane until the XVIIIth Century when the army medical services had reached a remarkable stage of development and when numerous arrangements for the exchange of prisoners had been concluded in time of war, thus foreshadowing the Geneva Convention. The negligence which existed in the administration and which reached its peak during the Crimean war and at Solferino appeared therefore all the more appalling.

After this survey of the past, the third part describes the first steps of the Red Cross and of the Convention. These include the baptism of fire in Schleswig-Holstein and in the Austro-Prussian war in which the rôle of a well organized aid Society amply justifies itself. There is also the work of the International Committee to raise new Societies and disseminate the Convention. There is the

Conference of Paris of 1867 at which there is a veritable upsurge of ideas, the Conference of Berlin of 1869, which confers on the International Committee its rôle of neutral intermediary between belligerents. There is Dunant's tragic bankruptcy, his ruin and exile.

The fourth part is devoted to the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, a terrible ordeal for the Red Cross. On one side there was an aid Society tested in war, well organized and recognized by the military authorities. The Geneva Convention was here known and applied by the troops. On the other side, however, there was a Society which had barely been formed, in which everything had to be improvised, with the Convention only partly known to those who had to apply it. This situation nearly sounded the death knell of the Red Cross. And yet it was to give proof of remarkable solidarity, the International Committee for its part had started a vast undertaking, the Basle Agency. The author reveals all the doubts as well as the disagreements which followed on this testing time, after which fifteen years were to elapse before the Societies were to meet again. It needed all Moynier's energy to prevent the Geneva Convention from falling into oblivion.

Finally, we are shown the International Committee at work in numerous conflicts which succeeded each other until the outbreak of the First World War. The ICRC is clearly seen as assuming its own proper character within the Red Cross. Created for a definite task, to encourage the setting up of aid societies and to conclude an international Convention, the Geneva Committee then thought that its very existence could no longer be prolonged. The aid societies on the one hand and circumstances on the other, however, gave it an active and permanent rôle. It remained to be seen whether that Committee was to be given real authority over the national committees, or to be joined by their representatives in order to become truly international. It was only after many years, after much debating and discussion, that an answer was found to these two questions. Facts themselves were to do this, which was that it should be entirely Swiss in its composition.

Facts always precede law. And this is true as regards the Red Cross, which started at Castiglione and whose history is filled with

initiatives taken on the spot. Indeed law legalizes facts and enables them to renew and develop themselves. This was well understood by the members of the Geneva Committee with Gustave Moynier at their head. It was therefore with remarkable determination that they worked to extend the Geneva Convention. The last chapter shows the considerable rôle played by this committee without a mandate, not only in the development of the law of Geneva, but in that known as the law of The Hague, many of whose provisions would never have seen the light of day if they had not been previously experienced by the Red Cross.

Whilst relating the history of the Committee, Mr. Boissier has also been led to trace that of the laws of war. In this he makes a worthwhile contribution to the science of international law. In most works dealing with the Geneva and the Hague Conventions it is usual to start with their texts. Mr. Boissier on the contrary shows how one arrives at them. From the battlefield to the wording of the treaty, he makes the processes of thought appear, the why and the wherefore of their main provisions. He infuses life into these abstract rules.

Romanticized history has become fashionable. Although Mr. Boissier's book does not subscribe to this mode, it does however read like a novel. It is indeed intensely alive and true. Out of this extraordinary history, from the account of this adventure which has now become world-wide and which started from so little, several figures are predominant, above all those of Dunant and Moynier without whom there would have been no Red Cross. But the author has not made figure-heads out of them. He shows these men as they really were, ordinary people like everyone else, with all their innate or acquired qualities, their weaknesses, big and small, their errors of judgement and mistakes. By doing this he makes them more human, nearer to ourselves, and their action, like leaven in bread, is all the more striking. Mr. Boissier also renders full justice to those, such as Palasciano, Arrault and Basting, who have sometimes without justification been eclipsed by the Committee of Five.

Since this is an honest book, the adventure it describes appears to be all the finer, although it does seem almost unbelievable. It is highly revealing.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

In the history of the Red Cross, as in all histories in the world, there are many matters which are obscure and there are also legends. After several years of patient research, Mr. Boissier has succeeded in making some important and often unexpected discoveries, corrected a number of mistakes and placed things in their correct perspective. The Red Cross will see its own true image reflected in this mirror. The author, who is "one of the family", is to be congratulated on not having been too lavish with his praise. He is critical when this is necessary, at times even to a marked degree.

This work is not merely a history, delving only into the past. Its readers, whom we know will be numerous, and above all those who work for the Red Cross throughout the world, will find therein much profitable instruction, thus enabling them the better to understand the meaning of the mission being accomplished by the Red Cross today.

FRÉDÉRIC SIORDET
Vice-President of the
International Committee
of the Red Cross

SUNDRY ACTIVITIES

News Items

The ICRC's action intensified in the Yemen

At the beginning of autumn 1962, following the death of the Imam Ahmed and the overthrow of his successor, the Imam El Badr, conflict broke out in the Yemen which was to pit the Republican forces under President Sallal, aided by the Egyptians, against the Royalist forces entrenched in the mountainous regions of the country. A year after the beginning of these events fighting is still continuing and the International Committee of the Red Cross is aware that there are still many victims in need of assistance.

In reply to the appeal which it launched at the beginning of the year, the ICRC received from several National Societies of the Red Cross and of the Red Crescent help in cash and in kind which enabled it to distribute medical supplies in the Yemeni Arab Republic to a value of 125,000 Swiss Francs. For the moment, medical supplies appear to be adequate in this part of the country where there are hospitals and where there are doctors carrying out their activities. However, the ICRC is maintaining in Sanaa a delegation which is endeavouring to give assistance, within the framework of the Geneva Conventions, to victims of the events, particularly to military and civil detainees, a certain number of whom it has been able to visit. Steps are at present being taken to extend and develop this type of assistance.

With the Royalists the situation sets rather different and more difficult problems, for the Imam's forces are carrying on their struggle in regions which are difficult of access and they are almost entirely lacking in any form of medical relief. During the summer the ICRC confided to Dr. Jean-Maurice Rubli, doctor-delegate, the task of surveying the general situation. This work, which took the ICRC representative to the southern border of Saudi Arabia and to the headquarters of the Imam El Badr in the interior of the Yemen, revealed a complete absence of a medical service in the Royalist army and a total lack of doctors and hospitals.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

At the present time two doctors made available to the ICRC by the Swiss Red Cross, Dr. Edwin Spirgi and Dr. Anton Wild, are in that part of the Yemen which is in the hands of the Royalist forces and they are paving the way for a large-scale programme of medical activity. The ICRC is indeed resolved to take further measures on behalf of the victims of the fighting who have so far been without medical care. For this purpose the ICRC intends to increase the number of medical teams working in the interior of the Yemen and to set up a field hospital in the North of the country, near the Saudi Arabian border. One of its delegates, Mr. Michel Martin, is at present in Jeddah studying a plan for such an action.

In Sub-equatorial Africa

The general delegate of the ICRC in Sub-equatorial Africa, Mr. Georg Hoffmann, will soon have finished the first stage of the important mission he has been undertaking in Africa over the last seven months. From Southern Rhodesia, where the delegation has its headquarters, he has travelled to fourteen countries: Angola, South African Republic (which he visited on five occasions), Basutoland, the Congo (Léopoldville), Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Swaziland, Réunion and Tanganyika. In all he has covered some 37,500 miles, mainly by air.

In each of these countries he contacted the authorities and the established or emergent Red Cross Societies. His mission is related to three major questions about which he had numerous discussions, i.e. dissemination of the Geneva Conventions, development of new National Red Cross societies and the possibility of visiting persons detained as a result of events.

Mr. Hoffmann has yet to go to Bechuanaland, Burundi, the Comoro Archipelago, Nyasaland, the Seychelles and Zanzibar.

For the second part of his mission the general delegate will take up in a more concrete form the study of humanitarian questions broached during his first contacts with the new National Societies and the authorities in the countries which he visited. It can already be said that Mr. Hoffmann's presence in Africa will have enabled headway to be made by the Red Cross idea.

In Burundi

The ICRC delegate in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Geoffrey C. Senn, visited Burundi recently to acquaint himself with the general situation of the country and to visit the detainees in the three

central prisons of Usumbura, Kitega and Rumonge. He talked with some prisoners and asked the authorities to make a number of improvements to their conditions of internment. Mr. Senn also renewed former contacts with the Burundi authorities and with the native and European populations of the area.

Repatriation of Koreans from Japan

The 109th sailing of Koreans wishing to leave Japan to return to the place of their choice in their country of origin left Niigata early in August, in the presence of a delegate of the ICRC. There were 278 Koreans on board, which brings the total number of persons repatriated to the North Korean port of Chong-Jin to 80,158.

In Greece

The mission in Greece, which Mr. Germain Colladon, ICRC delegate, began on 20 June last for the purpose of visiting detainees, ended in August.

In co-operation with the Hellenic Red Cross, Mr. Colladon visited about fifteen Detention Centres, among which those of Amphissa, Patras, Nauplion, Trikkala, Leukade, Chalkis, Kalamiou in Crete, Sotiria, St. Paul's Hospital for Detainees in Athens, Mytilene, Eptapyrgion in Salonika, Egina, Alikarnassos at Heraklion and terminating on 1st August with the Averof Prison, a women's Detention Centre in Athens.

The delegate of the ICRC distributed relief to the value of 298,385 Swiss francs, which included medicines amounting to 10,265 francs, clothing (given by various National Red Cross Societies) to the value of 244,120 francs, and foodstuffs (surplus dairy produce from Switzerland, 3 tons of cheese and 5 tons of milk) worth 44,000 frs. The families of detainees also benefited from such relief.

Celebration of the Red Cross Centenary in Belgium

The Centenary of the Red Cross was celebrated at Liège on 15 September in a most befitting manner.

During the commemorative meeting which was held at the Palais des Congrès under the chairmanship of Mr. Jean Pirmez, Provincial President, and Dr. François Mignolet, President of the Liège branch, Mr. Jean Pictet, Director of the ICRC, who came from Geneva for the occasion, delivered a talk on the Geneva Conventions and showed the film "Red Cross on a White Ground",

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

which was most successful. Then, Mr. Daniel Godfrind, Director-General of the Belgian Red Cross, dealt with the subject : " One Man, a single purpose and a Hundred Years of Greatness ".

Later, an interesting exhibition unfolding one hundred years of activity, was inaugurated at the Town Hall. H.R.H. Prince Albert, President of the Belgian Red Cross, enhanced the event by his presence, which was also attended by civil, military and church dignitaries.

A Japanesse Honour

On August 30, Mr. Léopold Boissier was presented with the Medal of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, First Class, by Mr. Akiro Ohye, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan at Berne. The ceremony was held at the Japanese Consulate-General at Geneva, in the presence of the Consul-General and senior officials.

Earlier, Mr. Akiro Ohye had been received at the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The ICRC presents its new film

In commemoration of the Centenary of its foundation, the International Committee of the Red Cross has produced a new documentary film on its history, bearing the title " Red Cross on a White Ground ". In coloured version and running for about twenty minutes, the film was executed by the Swiss film producer Charles Duvanel. Based entirely on authentic documents, it illustrates the humanitarian idea which inspired Henry Dunant and the other co-founders of the Red Cross. It spells out the great stages through which the International Committee passed from 1863 on up to our time. This new film was officially presented to the Centenary Congress on September 5th in the Palais des Nations cinema, and will be shown later to the general public in movie theatres in Switzerland as well as throughout the whole world.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW CLASSIFIED INDEX

The International Committee of the Red Cross in 1900, 1910, 1919 and 1939, published a general classified index covering the contents of its *Bulletin International des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge*, the title of which was changed in 1919 to the *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*.

The last general classified index went no further than 1939 so that our readers, research workers and all who in a general way are interested in humanitarian actions, ideas and law, were unable to trace material which has appeared for many years past. For this reason, the ICRC considered that the time has come to issue a new general classified index of its official organ. In view of the diversity of subjects dealt with, it had necessarily to be made out in a very detailed manner.

The new classified index is available in French as a 128 page booklet and covers the years from 1939 to 1961. For the first part of this long period in particular, the subject matter covers a very wide field, since the Second World War brought in its train an immense extension of the activities of the ICRC. It appeared difficult to publish an index based only on the names of the writers and for this reason a supplement has been added which is not founded on the ICRC circulars alone, as was the case for the period from 1919 to 1938, so that research is thereby rendered easier.

It nevertheless proved essential to simplify matters, particularly as regards relief actions, for the ICRC's tasks in this sphere were enormous during the Second World War. Under the heading "Relief" can be found only details relating to the assistance granted to civilian populations in general.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

The new classified index of the *Revue internationale* has been drawn up by Miss Gertrud Schwarz, trainee librarian at the Ecole d'Etudes Sociales of Geneva, to whom we express our gratitude. We also thank the Ecole de Bibliothécaires attached to the Ecole d'Etudes Sociales, who confided this work to Miss Schwarz for her thesis.

The aim was to produce a classified index which can be used as a clear and convenient guide and we hope that this valuable work of reference will meet with wide appreciation ¹ (*Ed.*).

¹ The price is Swiss frs. 5.— per copy and readers will find an order-form in this issue.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

In the following pages may be found the balance sheet of the ICRC drawn up as at December 31, 1962, a summary of expenditure and receipts for the year as well as statements covering the Special Funds, i.e. those of the Foundation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Augusta Fund and the Florence Nightingale Medal Fund. The accounts referring to the Empress Shôken Fund were published in the May 1963 number of the *International Review*.

As usual the accounts of our institution have been subjected to numerous checks by an auditing company approved by the Swiss Federal Council and the Federal Banking Commission. On the conclusion of its work, the auditors were able to confirm the correctness of the books of account and report that the following tables accurately represent the financial position of our institution and of the Special Funds which have been entrusted to it.

Several other tables are included in the ICRC's Annual Report for 1962. These give information on contributions to the ICRC by Governments and by National Red Cross Societies, a summary of the General Account for Relief Actions in 1962 and the budget estimates for 1963.

* * *

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

BALANCE SHEET AS ON

	Fr.	Fr.
<i>ASSETS</i>		
AVAILABLE AND REALISABLE		
Cash in hand	98,848.76	
Postal Cheque Account	346,675.74	
Balance at Banks :		
— Swiss francs	657,902.65	
— Foreign currency holdings	97,641.30	
Public Securities and other deposits	14,584,455.—	15,785,523.45
FUNDS EARMARKED		
Advanced to ICRC Delegations and Delegates abroad	299,534.07	
National Red Cross Societies, Governments and official organisations	335,064.02	
Sundry debtors, advances and repayable costs, temporary assets	519,756.09	
Commodities and relief supplies :		
— current stocks	1,575.40	1,155,929.58
OTHER ASSETS (nominal)		
Capital share in the " Foundation for the Organisation of Red Cross Transports "	1.—	
Reserve stocks	1.—	
Furniture and equipment	1.—	3.—
TRUST FUND		
Funds received in connection with the Peace Treaty with Japan (assets in foreign currency)		373,026.26
MEMO-ACCOUNT		
Debtor for security		400,000.—
		17,714,482.29

OF THE RED CROSS

DECEMBER 31, 1962

	Fr.	Fr.
<i>LIABILITIES</i>		
COMMITMENTS		
<i>Funds for relief actions :</i>		
Funds not yet assigned	697,889.97	
Funds earmarked	294,092.12	
Funds for current relief actions	561,825.89	1,553,807.98
<i>Creditors</i>		
ICRC Delegations and Delegates	53,123.46	
National Red Cross Societies, Governments and official organisations	1,819,755.09	
Sundry creditors and temporary liabilities	782,775.83	2,655,654.38
PROVISIONS		
Provision for the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross	150,000.—	
Provision for special expenditure	267,289.10	417,289.10
RESERVES		
Reserve for action in case of conflict	5,000,000.—	
less : transfer of deficit on relief action in Nepal as at end Dec. 1962	1,300,730.21	
	3,699,269.79	
Reserve for General Risks	3,615,434.78	
Guarantee Fund	5,000,000.—	12,314,704.57
TRUST FUND		
Funds in connection with the Peace Treaty with Japan		373,026.26
MEMO-ACCOUNT		
Guarantee in favour of the " Foundation for the Organi- sation of Red Cross Transports "		400,000.—
		17,714,482.29

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF ORDINARY

	Fr.	Fr.
<i>EXPENDITURE</i>		
OVERHEAD EXPENSES AT GENEVA HEADQUARTERS		
Allowances, salaries and wages	2,634,252.90	
Family allowances, insurance and other social charges	458,857.05	
Postage, telegrams, telephone	63,870.34	
Equipment, maintenance and general supplies	224,620.90	
Upkeep of cars and lorries	10,411.40	
Reception of visitors and travelling expenses in Switzerland	21,102.90	
Sundry expenditure	61,818.22	3,474,933.71
SPECIAL EXPENSES		
Publication, information and documentation	213,153.43	
Allowances for expenses, Members of the Presidential Council	43,400.—	
Red Cross Conferences and Meetings	32,128.20	
Committees of experts	24,656.05	
Missions from Geneva	202,805.61	516,143.29
DELEGATIONS ABROAD		
Delegates' salaries, allowances and insurance	85,187.25	
Delegates, travelling expenses and maintenance, overhead expenses of delegations	36,069.55	121,256.80
Allocation to Fund for special expenditure		30,000.—
		4,142,333.80

OF THE RED CROSS

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS FOR 1962

	Fr.	Fr.
RECEIPTS		
CONTRIBUTIONS AND GIFTS TOWARDS THE FINANCING OF THE GENERAL WORK		
Contributions by Governments	1,371,397.01	2,152,831.55
Contributions by National Red Cross Societies	415,221.11	
Sundry donations	366,213.43	
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS		
Income from Public Securities and Bank Interest	363,466.15	394,648.10
Income from ICRC Foundation	31,181.95	
SUMS RECOVERED AND SUNDRY RECEIPTS		
Recovered outlays	624,450.45	652,076.68
Sundry receipts	27,626.23	
Total Receipts		3,199,556.33
DEFICIT FOR 1962		
Written off by withdrawal from Reserve for General Risks		942,777.47
		4,142,333.80

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

SPECIAL FUNDS

1. FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
OF THE RED CROSS

BALANCE SHEET AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1962

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Public securities :		Inalienable capital	1,028,252.52
Credit entered in		Inalienable reserve fund :	
the Swiss Confed-		B/fwd from 1961	124,387.65
eration National		Statutory alloca-	
al Debt Regis-		tion of 15% from	
ter valued at par		net revenue in	
(Market value :		1962	5,502.70
Sw. Fr.			129,890.35
834,070.—)	827,000.—	<i>Total value of funds</i> . . .	1,158,142.87
Public securities		International Committee of the	
deposited at the		Red Cross :	
Swiss National		Funds in current account .	31,381.95
Bank, Geneva,			
valued at par			
(Market value			
Sw. Fr.			
286,300.—)	285,000.—		
	1,112,000.—		
Deposit at the Swiss National			
Bank, Geneva	69,422.82		
Administration fédérale des			
contributions, Berne (tax			
paid in advance to be re-			
funded)	8,102.—		
	<u>1,189,524.82</u>		<u>1,189,524.82</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1962

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Deposit fees for safe custody of		Revenue from securities in 1962	36,982.20
securities, office supplies and			
auditors' fees	297.55		
Statutory allocation to in-			
alienable reserve fund : 15 %			
of the net revenue in 1962			
(Art. 8 of the Statutes) . .	5,502.70		
Allocation to the ICRC of			
balance of net revenue for			
1962 (Art. 7 of the Statutes)	31,181.95		
	<u>36,982.20</u>		<u>36,982.20</u>

2. AUGUSTA FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1962

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Swiss Government securities (market value Fr. 118,800.—) at par	120,000.—	Inalienable capital	100,000.—
Deposit at the Swiss National Bank, Geneva	11,960.55	Reserve for fluctuation in value Funds available on December 31, 1962	18,178.45 10,644.10
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be re- funded)	972.—	<i>Total available funds</i> . . .	128,822.55
		Creditors (Allocations to be withdrawn)	4,000.—
		International Committee of the Red Cross : Funds in current account	110.—
	<u>132,932.55</u>		<u>132,932.55</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1962

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Deposit fees for safe custody of securities, audi- tors' fees and various expenses	153.50	Income from securities in 1962	3,492.00
Balance available on December 31, 1962 : Balance brought forward from the pre- vious year . . .	7,305.60	Balance carried forward from the previous year	7,305.60
Receipts in excess of expenditure in 1962	3,338.50		
	<u>10,644.10</u>		
	<u>10,797.60</u>		<u>10,797.60</u>

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

4. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEDAL FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS ON DECEMBER 31, 1962

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Swiss Government securities, valued at par (Market value Fr. 31,360)	32,000.—	Capital	25,000.—
Deposit at the Swiss National Bank, Geneva	1,856.10	Reserve :	
Administration fédérale des contributions, Berne (tax paid in advance to be re- funded)	259.20	Balance brought forward from 1961	2,400.39
		Excess of re- ceipts over ex- penditure in 1962	398.80 2,799.19
		<i>Total value of funds . . .</i>	<i>27,799.19</i>
		International Committee of the Red Cross :	
		Funds in current account .	6,316.11
	<u>34,115.30</u>		<u>34,115.30</u>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR 1961

EXPENDITURE		RECEIPTS	
	Sw. Fr.		Sw. Fr.
Printing costs, Circular No. 437	337.—	Income from securities in 1962	931.20
Auditors' fees, deposit fees for safe custody of securities, bank fees and various ex- penses	195.40		
<i>Total expenses . . .</i>	<i>532.40</i>		
Excess of receipts over expendi- ture in 1962	398.80		
	<u>931.20</u>		<u>931.20</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

During the year which preceded the celebration of its Centenary, the International Committee of the Red Cross found itself in the forefront of the news when the United Nations asked it for its help in controlling vessels bound for Cuba. It did not in the end have to undertake this mission which was outside its traditional humanitarian activity. The episode, however, was a striking manifestation of the moral authority and the confidence felt today in the neutral body which founded the Red Cross a hundred years ago. The Cuban crisis also gave the ICRC the opportunity of defining the contribution it can, in cases of grave peril, bring to the maintenance of peace.

In its *Annual Report for 1962*, the ICRC recalls these dramatic events and reviews the numerous tasks which it had to accomplish during the past year. The conclusion of the war in Algeria put an end to the activities of relief and assistance which it had started seven years previously, but the serious convulsions which followed the cease-fire obliged it to intervene again in particularly delicate circumstances.

In Asia, various conflicts or their results, forced the ICRC to undertake tasks often of great difficulty, such as in Laos, New Guinea, during the hostilities between India and China, and, towards the end of the year, in the Yemen. The delegates from Geneva also continued their activities on behalf of Koreans in Japan wishing to be repatriated and of Tibetan refugees in Nepal.

The *Report* also describes the vast theoretical and legal work which is carried out by the ICRC year after year, in such a way as to give ever more effective protection to the victims of conflicts or of internal disturbances. It ends with an account of the organisation's financial position.

B O O K S

LE TROISIÈME COMBATTANT ¹

by

MARCEL JUNOD

A new edition of Dr. Marcel Junod's book "Le Troisième Combattant" has just been produced by the Editions Payot in Paris. The first edition was published in 1947.¹ As the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross says in the preface: "This book tells the reader what a delegate of the ICRC really is and what must be his qualities of intelligence, initiative and courage, and with what perilous missions he may be entrusted."

It should therefore be a matter for rejoicing that such a work has now been made available to the general public.

IN THE SERVICE OF MANKIND

Teachers in the French-speaking part of Switzerland, for whom this booklet was written by the Swiss branch of the Junior Red Cross on the occasion of our movement's centenary, will find therein a selection of illustrations together with an explanatory text written by Mr. Coursier, Adviser in the Legal Department of the ICRC. This will enable them to give an interesting and descriptive account to their classes of the milestones of a century of Red Cross history.

The illustrations are shown in chronological order. In a vivid manner they reflect the circumstances and efforts which led up to the foundation of the ICRC and subsequently of the League, as well as the sequence of events which determined the resolve of the Red Cross to fulfil everywhere its rôle as a humanitarian institution.

¹ Published in the English translation under the title "Warrior without Weapons", Jonathan Cape, London 1951.

Thus, a great distance has been covered from Solferino to the present day, a distance throughout which the Red Cross has stood for protection for all who suffer and who appeal for help. This well presented booklet will serve as a guide to all who are interested in the history and development of the institution since its birth in 1863.

J. Z.

DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER AUFGABEN DES INTERNATIONALEN
KOMITEES VOM ROTEN KREUZ

by

DIETRICH SCHINDLER

This interesting study is worthy of notice. It appears in the *Schweizer Monatshefte* (Zurich, 1963, No. 3), of which an off-print has just been published.

The author is a member of the ICRC, and consequently this brochure contains up-to-date information, showing clearly how actual events have made it necessary for the International Committee to extend its activities. Its original function was the care of the wounded and the sick, then of prisoners of war and now of victims of conflicts. Recently it was called upon to act in the cause of peace during the "Cuban crisis".

An account of this is given by Mr. Schindler in the last part of his study. Although the ICRC was in the end not called upon to intervene, these events nevertheless demonstrated that the Red Cross may be asked to act in a manner which the five founders could never have foreseen, so far removed was it from their original intentions.

J. G. L.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be “*Inter arma caritas*”.

ART. 4. — The special rôle of the ICRC shall be :

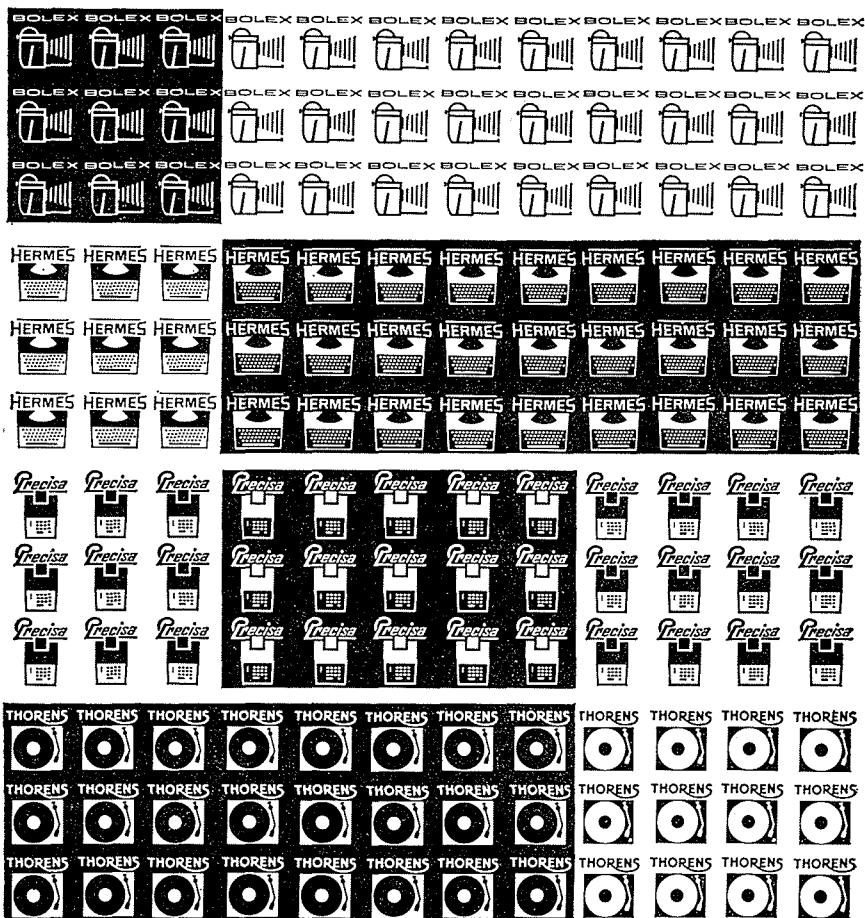
- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely : impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term “*National Red Cross Societies*” includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any questions requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.



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ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 8 bis, rue Henry-Dunant, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, P.O. Box 1037, *Usumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 8 Phlaur Ang Nonn, P.O.B. 94, *Pnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharma-pala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- CONGO — Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Congo, 24, avenue Valcke, *Léopoldville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague III*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Platanvej 22, *Copenhagen V*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, *Bonn*.
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.^a Calle entre 8.^a y 9.^a Avenidas, *Guatemala*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Thorvaldsensstraeti 6, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 25 Westland Row, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.

ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYA — Red Cross Society of the Federation of Malaya, Belfield Road 519, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4^o piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Nordeste, 305, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA — The Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2 Makoko Road, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Tarapaca 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 600 Isaac Peral Street, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretariat, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA (Republic) — South African Red Cross, 14 Holland Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Ala-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANGANYIKA — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 1, Avenue de Carthage, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir *Ankara*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American Red Cross, National Headquarters, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow k. 31*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No 4, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Triez, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Tháp-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.